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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      IN RE METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER ("MTBE")
     PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION
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      COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ,
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                    Plaintiff,
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                 V.
                                             14 Civ. 6228
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     EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION, et al.,
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                    Defendants.
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                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              March 5, 2015
                                              4:00 p.m.
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     Before:
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                        HON. SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN,
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                                              District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
     MILLER, AXLINE & SAWYER
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          Attorneys for Plaintiff
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     BY: MICHAEL AXLINE, ESQ.
     AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, LLP
18
          Attorneys for Defendant Lukoil Americas Corp
     BY: JAMES P. TUITE, ESQ.
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20
     RAWLE & HENDERSON, LLP (via telephone)
          Attorneys for Defendant Getty Properties Corp
     BY: SUSAN M. DEAN, ESQ.
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1 (Case called)

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2 | THE COURT: Good afternoon.

I studied your various papers and I ended up scratching my head a little bit, because I am look at the Maryland law. I am up here trying to figure out whether the specific transaction that appears relates to the below-market sale of the stations in Pennsylvania or whether use of MTBE in general.

Which event or transaction does that have to relate to? Do you both have the same answer to that? That would be nice.

Mr. Axline?

MR. AXLINE: I suspect we have different answers to that, your Honor. We also have a different opinion about what law applies.

THE COURT: I thought you agreed with Maryland.

MR. AXLINE: That was in Mr. Tuite's papers. We didn't file --

THE COURT: I know he says it is Maryland. I thought you agree?

MR. AXLINE: We do not agree. We believe it is Third Circuit law.

THE COURT: You believe it is Third Circuit law?

MR. AXLINE: We are in your courtroom on subject matter jurisdiction.

1 THE COURT: Of course.

MR. AXLINE: You apply state law in diversity cases, but this isn't a diversity case. You applied federal common law to the veil piercing question in the <u>Total</u> motion in Puerto Rico some time ago, but I checked it and you did. I think that is the reason.

I think that because we are here on subject matter jurisdiction, you applied the federal common law rules on veil piercing, and because this case originated in Pennsylvania, I believe the appropriate veil-piercing authority to look at is Pennsylvania, Third Circuit.

THE COURT: Already I learned something. I thought you agreed it was a Maryland. That would be the first issue on the briefing is which is the controlling law. What did you say I did in the Puerto Rico case? Say that again.

MR. AXLINE: You applied, I believe it was, Second Circuit --

THE COURT: I see.

MR. AXLINE: -- veil-piercing law. The opinion --

THE COURT: Why did I apply Second Circuit as opposed to First Circuit?

MR. AXLINE: I am not sure, your Honor. The choice of laws question wasn't really addressed in your opinion. I am not sure it was addressed in the briefing, frankly.

THE COURT: You mean I just might have used the law of

the transferee court?

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MR. AXLINE: I think you may have.

or 15 years ago in this MTBE thing. The notion of applying the law of the transferal court is not really required. It was an understanding MDL type opinion as to what the controlling law is. I don't remember any of the details. You probably didn't take on that opinion too. It was a long time ago. That would have been argument of Second Circuit law.

In any event, you don't think it is Maryland. Remind me, Mr. Tuite, why you say it is definitely Maryland, just that one point? Why did you say it was Maryland?

MR. TUITE: James Tuite for Lukoil Americas. We believe this is a case that started in Pennsylvania, and if it had proceeded in Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania state court would have --

THE COURT: It is not state court. We are in federal.

MR. TUITE: We understand. It has been removed to federal court.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. TUITE: We believe it would apply, Pennsylvania law.

THE COURT: Who would apply Pennsylvania law?

MR. TUITE: The federal court. Pennsylvania would look to the law of the jurisdiction in which the corporation

whose veil you are trying to pierce was incorporated. That is what I understand.

THE COURT: You say that is Third Circuit law?

MR. TUITE: That is what it I understand it to be.

THE COURT: Let's go back to Mr. Axline.

The Third Circuit law says you apply the veil-piercing law of the place where the corporation is that you wish to pierce. Third Circuit only takes us back to Maryland anyway.

Is that your understanding of Third Circuit law?

MR. AXLINE: Mr. Tuite is missing a step there. The case was removed.

THE COURT: He knows that. He said the third Circuit

THE COURT: He knows that. He said the third Circuit in a federal case would apply the law of the jurisdiction in which the corporation resides. Is that whose veil you wish to pierce?

MR. AXLINE: In a diversity case. This is not a diversity case.

THE COURT: What would the Third Circuit do in a non-diversity case?

MR. AXLINE: Apply federal law as interpreted by the Third Circuit.

THE COURT: What is that law? Let me just jump ahead. If you are right, which is many steps away, if you are right, I would apply the Third Circuit law, which is that in a federal jurisdiction case as opposed to diversity, federal question

case as opposed to diversity, they would apply federal common law which would be the law of the jurisdiction in which they are assuming. What is that law?

MR. AXLINE: It is federal common law, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is the federal common law?

MR. AXLINE: Well, I have two citations for you that will give it more detail. I thought I would share them today. The first is <u>U.S. v Pisani</u> at 646 F.2d 86, and the pinpoint cite is page 88. It is Third Circuit 1981.

Then the sort of leading case in the District of Pennsylvania is a case called <u>Galgay v. Gangloff</u>, which is at 677 F.Supp. 295.

THE COURT: What is it?

MR. AXLINE: To boil it down in a nutshell, all of these veil-piercing tests use various elements, but the federal test is much more lax. In other words, it doesn't require as much of a showing. The bottom line is that the court looks to see whether denying veil piercing would result in an unjustice. It is a very broad general standard. You still look at some of the same things.

THE COURT: If you turn out to be right, what do you need this additional discovery for? Why do you need to get the whole record of the adversary proceeding, which is a million pages or something, when you already have a good deal of information about this company, this below market sale, this

transaction, the public record documents in the adversary proceeding?

Maybe you should brief which law controls really fast, and if you do it, I will take you out of turn and decide it really fast, like maybe a week after it is fully submitted, and then we would have a better hand on the discovery dispute.

Because if you turn out to be right -- I don't know, I don't want to worry Mr. Tuite yet, I have no idea if he is right -- let's just say theoretically that you're right, Mr. Axline. It may be that you have enough under this far more lax test to satisfy and we move on to the merits and get going.

What about separating out which law controls? Because you may actually have a stronger argument for the discovery if it is the Maryland law and much less strong argument for the discovery if it is the federal common law. You may already be where you need to be under federal common law.

Really, I am sure you're, because you're a commonsensical lawyer, I have known you a few years, you don't want to waste your time or mine if you don't need this material. You don't want to do it just to win the point, so to speak. If you don't need these million pages from this adversary proceeding, then you don't need it.

MR. AXLINE: Your Honor, let me clarify something, because Mr. Tuite didn't put this into his papers. We didn't get a reply. We asked him, and you will see this in our

1 letter, we asked him for an index.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. AXLINE: He didn't give us an index. We would like an index --

THE COURT: Okay. But you're segwaying and diverting away from my question, which is very pointed. You know me, I know you. Should we simply brief which is the controlling law fast and short, really short? We don't need to get into any of the facts of this case to do it, other than the removal and where it is, things like that. We do that, if you are right, it may change your request.

MR. AXLINE: Our discovery request?

THE COURT: Yes. It may affect your discovery request. You are going be to be ready under federal common law to brief the issue and possibly win it.

MR. AXLINE: I'm not sure we would be, your Honor. I am pretty sure we are still going to want the best shot that we have at winning the motion.

THE COURT: Of course, but given the standard, as you began to articulate it, you may have enough. It is not like you don't have any information from the adversary proceeding.

You have a lot of information from that adversary proceeding.

Surely not the whole record, surely not one million documents, surely not every page, but there is a lot that is publically available, I assume much of the trial transcript,

many exhibits. I know some is under seal, some is not. I remember that now.

You have material to make your points. There are things you know about these companies anyway. Actually, judges are like that. I kind of like my suggestion, not surprisingly. Why don't we do it? Why don't we figure out the controlling law and then you can make a far more pointed argument?

MR. AXLINE: About the need for the discovery?

THE COURT: Of course, because you can be specific.

Had you said, oh, I agree that it is Maryland law, I was going to ask this next question very specifically. Would it have to relate to the alleged fraudulent transaction of the underprice sale of these stations, or does it relate to these MTBE, or does it relate to and very specifically how the documents, you don't have go to that issue? You were saying I don't have to do that, and really I need to make a far more general showing of overlapping directors and controlling. The usual test, I am far more used to than the Maryland test.

Why don't you figure out the controlling law. You have nothing to lose. After we do that, if you still make your argument for everything under federal common law, I would be surprised, you may be able to be more pointed. While we are at it, Mr. Tuite, why don't you give him the index at least. I think it is a distraction right now. I might as well ask you.

MR. TUITE: Your Honor, we are happy to give him the

index.

THE COURT: Why don't you do it then. We can do that. We cured the index problem. Now let's set a quick little briefing schedule.

MR. AXLINE: I think that is a good idea, your Honor. Please understand, I am not opposed to that idea.

THE COURT: Then let's do it. Who is the moving party as to which is the controlling law? I guess it is the plaintiff's motion on veil-piercing. You want to pierce the veil, so you would file the motion saying which is good anyway. You get the reply that way, so you like it.

You should file the moving papers saying the controlling law to decide the veil-piercing issue is federal common law and federal common law in Pennsylvania is -- you will cite the same two cases -- then the response will be no, it is not, it is Maryland, here is why. You will reply and I will decide. It should be very short briefs, ten and five. There is no reason for 25 pages on this. It is a single issue with no record. There is nothing to attach, no affidavits, no records. This is a pure question of law.

MR. AXLINE: Understood, your Honor. My concern is this. We have a deadline of April 15 to complete discovery. Should it be necessary to conduct additional discovery --

THE COURT: Don't worry. I will allow it. That is my deadline, right?

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               MR. AXLINE: Yes, that is yours.
                           It is not Pennsylvania or something?
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               THE COURT:
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               MR. AXLINE:
                          No.
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               THE COURT:
                           To complete all discovery in an MTBE case?
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               MR. AXLINE: No, just for on this jurisdiction.
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                           On this issue, don't worry. We will get
               THE COURT:
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      it done.
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               MR. AXLINE: I do want to give you a very quick answer
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      to the question that you didn't ask, because I want to be clear
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      that we are not replying completely on veil piercing to assert
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      personal jurisdiction over Lukoil Americas corporation.
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      engaged directly in acts in Pennsylvania, including negotiating
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      the environmental liability and underlying lease when getting
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     properties before --
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               THE COURT: I know, but you want both prongs, don't
      you? You want veil-piercing and that?
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               MR. AXLINE: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Let's get this prong done. When you then
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      brief, when you move to dismiss for lack of personal
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      jurisdiction, you are ready to go on both theories?
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               MR. AXLINE: He has already moved, your Honor.
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     motion is pending.
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               THE COURT: I will have to put that off because that
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      is the whole point. We decided to have this limited discovery,
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      didn't we?
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MR. AXLINE: Yes.

THE COURT: You haven't responded to that motion because you want to respond to both prongs.

MR. AXLINE: With all the arrows we can put in our quiver.

THE COURT: The world isn't perfect, but there is many arrows you can put into your quiver. I don't know about all. Life is too short for all. You want one million documents or pages?

MR. AXLINE: I think once we look at the index, we will be able to pare it down.

THE COURT: He says you are getting that. Look, this brief, which is so narrow and so short, should be in in a week from today. Let's just do it.

MR. AXLINE: No problem.

THE COURT: Explain why is it federal common law.

Maybe the person on the phone will help you on this issue since she is in agreement with you. Between the two of you, maybe you can get it in on time.

Today is March 5. I think it should be in March 12. I think the response should be in March 19, a week later, and then the reply March 24. A weekend and two days and that is the end of it. It is one limited issue. Force yourselves to be concise and focused. Don't bring up anything else. I just want to know which applies.

MR. TUITE: Yes. Excuse me, your Honor. Just to make sure, defendants' response is due March 19, is that what you said?

THE COURT: I did. I said 12, 19, 24.

MR. TUITE: Thank you.

THE COURT: Then, as I said, I will take it out of turn, it will get decided, then you can renew the discovery request, if you think you need to. Because if you win your point, as I said, you may not think you need everything. You can be very pointed because you will have the index by then, you will have the decision by then, you will know under which law you are operating.

Hopefully you will be very pointed and hopefully it won't be litigated a lot, just by letters, because there already was letters for discovery issues. We don't have motions in the Southern District; we do it by letter. I will decide and you get what you get, and we will finish up briefing his motion to dismiss.

MR. AXLINE: That sounds good, your Honor. We do have another conference, all cases conference, scheduled for April 24.

THE COURT: I should be done. If you guys stick to the schedule, which you are now ordered to do, I promise to stick to the schedule too. We should be able to move forward. I will extend the discovery, obviously, if need be. Hopefully

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minimally, but if need be to take care of any new ruling.
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               MR. AXLINE: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: When is he going to get that index,
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     Mr. Tuite?
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               MR. TUITE: We will have it produced tomorrow.
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               THE COURT: Fair enough. I don't know where he is
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      going to be tomorrow, New York or California, but one or the
      other safely, I hope.
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               Ms. Dean, is there is anything you want to add?
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               MS. DEAN: No, your Honor. Only that there is a
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      request that whatever Lukoil is producing to the plaintiffs,
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      that we will be provided with copies as well.
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               There was earlier exchange by Lukoil that was sent
      only to the plaintiffs and was not distributed to the entire
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      group, and I would ask for that as well as the index.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Tuite?
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                          Is the request that our briefing be shared
               MR. TUITE:
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      with --
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               THE COURT:
                          No, no, no, not just the briefing.
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                          The documents?
               MR. TUITE:
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               THE COURT: The briefing will be documented on ECF.
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      She wants the index and whatever you previously produced by way
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      of discovery.
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                           I don't understand why Getty Properties
               MR. TUITE:
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      needs that he information. They are not --
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1 THE COURT: Because it wants it. They're not a party? They are a defendant. 2 3 MR. TUITE: They are a defendant in the case. 4 are not prosecuting the claims. 5 THE COURT: You never know about cross claims. are a defendant here, they may have cross claims. 6 7 MR. TUITE: Cross claims in this litigation, your 8 Honor? 9 THE COURT: Yes, exactly. They may say "not us," it 10 is you who are responsible. That wouldn't really surprise you, 11 would it, Mr. Tuite? 12 MR. TUITE: Nothing surprises me. 13 THE COURT: That is right. That is exactly the right

answer. It wouldn't surprise you.

They want the index and they want the discovery produced. They are entitled to it. They are a party. Ms. Dean, I don't think you should speak for the other 10, 15, 20 defendants, but for yourself, yes, he will get it to you.

Thank you, your Honor. Yes, I am only MS. DEAN: speaking on behalf of my client.

THE COURT: You don't need to send it, at this point, to all defendants. If somebody asks, we will find out.

The briefs will be docketed anyway on ECF. Briefs aren't the issue.

MR. TUITE: Okay, your Honor.

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               THE COURT: If there is nothing further, it was good
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      to see you. Have a safe trip back.
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               MR. AXLINE: Thank you, your Honor.
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